

FEBRUARY

FOR
FORTY-ONE YEARS
COFFEE COUNTYS
LEADING NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 42.

SPECIAL HEALTH FILM TO
BE SHOWN HERE TUESDAY

An important phase of the nation-wide campaign now under way to combat pneumonia will be launched in Elba and Coffee County by the Delta Health Center on Tuesday, February 7, when "A New Day," a one-reel motion picture dealing with pneumonia control, will be shown at the Elba Theatre. The picture, produced by the regular program all day next Tuesday.

In connection on the picture, Dr. J. A. Crittenden, County Health Officer, asserted: "We believe that the film will be of far-reaching benefit to the American public and to the citizens of this county. Pneumonia is our most serious disease, with a case fatality of about 100,000 lives in the United States each year. We are convinced that this affliction can be controlled with the regular program all day next Tuesday."

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THE ELBA CLIPPER
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STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

THEY ALL GO AFTER MORE MONEY

No matter who the people of Alabama elect as their Governor, and what kind of "platform" is used to get votes during a campaign, the fact still remains that the big idea is to extract more money from the "dear people."

In Governor Dixon's platform he stated his position on the Sales Tax in the following words: "Every reasonable economy must be practiced. When this is done, the sales tax should not be re-enacted unless necessary to prevent the destruction of the state's export trade." We were further told, "It is necessary to re-enact the tax, the millionaire farmers should be eliminated, the merchant paid a reasonable percentage for collection. It shall be my fixed policy to effect improvements needed in our state by thrift and economy, rather than by the imposition of new taxes, as has been the policy under some administration."

It is the opinion of this administration, before it can be definitely decided what can be accomplished by "thrift and economy," the House of Representatives led by Dixon's chosen "yes men," last Friday re-enacted the sales tax measure, taking from the old law practically all export taxes, and increasing the amount from 50 cents to 75 cents and the principal funds bought by the vast majority of laboring people in the state, which has heretofore been exempt, would no longer be on the tax-free list. The House passed the measure by a vote of 82 to 22.

The measure, if passed, will be the first of a new measure which would become effective on the first day of the month following its enactment into law. The present law is effective until September 30th, but the new measure will get MORE TAX MONEY NOW.

Last week we called attention to the proposed measures which the House of Representatives tax system proposed measures were also designed to raise MORE MONEY. However, work no these bills has been temporarily halted on account of the wholesale opposition voiced by representatives and senators. But they may be brought up again at any time.

The Clipper is glad to report that Coffey's Representative, Hon. G. C. Peacock, was one of the first to raise a voice against the sales tax measure. He calls it a "tax on poverty" and this title has been widely quoted in the state press. Although the measure has not yet been before the Senate, Senator J. M. Rowe has stated that he will also vote against the bill as its passing.

It is the same old game—finding new ways to get MORE money out of the citizens of Alabama.

WE TALK, BUT THAT'S ALL

Dozens of people, both men and women, have commended us for efforts in trying to arouse a little sentiment about the clean-up campaign and have urged us to keep up the fight. But it seems to us that it is time to quit talking and do something about it.

We pointed out a few weeks ago just a few of the laws in the City Code that are being openly and flagrantly violated every day. The Mayor and Council have the power to enforce these laws, but of course no one wants to invoke the drastic measure. A little cooperation on the part of property owners and others could get the results without resorting to the court.

There are also some state laws in regard to health and sanitary conditions that could be invoked here and cause quite a bit of trouble to property owners or others responsible for the violation. But if we do not wish to invoke any extreme penalty for these infractions, but if some of these practices continue they will become such a menace to public health that court action will become necessary.

We have no way of knowing that Elba people have lost all sense of civic spirit, but we have drafted back so long that it is hard to start forward again. We can have a clean, sanitary and beautiful little city, but it will take some work. Just talking won't clean up streets and move rubbish from alleys and vacant lots.

THE PROPOSED MERIT SYSTEM

We do not know very much about the "Merit System" bill now before the lawmakers, proposed to create a new way of employing state workers, but those who have studied the measure tell us that "All Employees of The Governor's Office" will be exempted. Why make these exempt? It sounds funny to us. This is also one of Governor Dixon's pet measures.



LUMBER....

Grade Marked and Trade Marked
Lumber to meet all specifications
of the

Federal Housing Administration

Jackson Lumber Co.

Phone 105—Elba, Alabama

ROSIN RIDGE 4-H CLUB MEETS

The Rosin Ridge 4-H Club met Saturday night for an interesting program of songs, games, riddling and other diversions.

Proper care for chickens was discussed at length by Mr. J. E. Washington, 4-H agent.

Aunt Sue Elmore, Reporter.

VICTORIA 4-H BOYS MEET

The Victoria 4-H Club boys met Saturday night for an interesting program who gave a brief demonstration on cheap brooders for less than 10 cents. Several games were played with each other.

The club ordered 1,000 stock pine trees as a joint project.

Sam Keltner, Reporter.

COFFEE COUNTY CONFEDERATE PENSION ROLL

Class A

Alberta E. Enterprise, Ala.

Alberta, W. H. Enterprise, Ala.

Alberta, W. W. Enterprise, Ala.

Berry, Martha M. Arinton, Ala.

Clark, M. A. Opp, Elba, Ala.

Crocker, Victoria, Elba, Ala.

Elmer, Ruthie, Elba, Ala.</p

Remember--Save Orchard Soil

Anyone who is planning to plant fruit or other orchard trees will do well to consider all precautions to conserve his orchard soil, O. C. Medlock, state coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service, points out.

In almost no other undertaking does the farmer determine for so many years in advance the system of handling his land as in establishing fruit or nut orchard. By careful planning, the productive period may be greatly increased, Medlock says.

Such waste of fertile land can be avoided and orchards can be

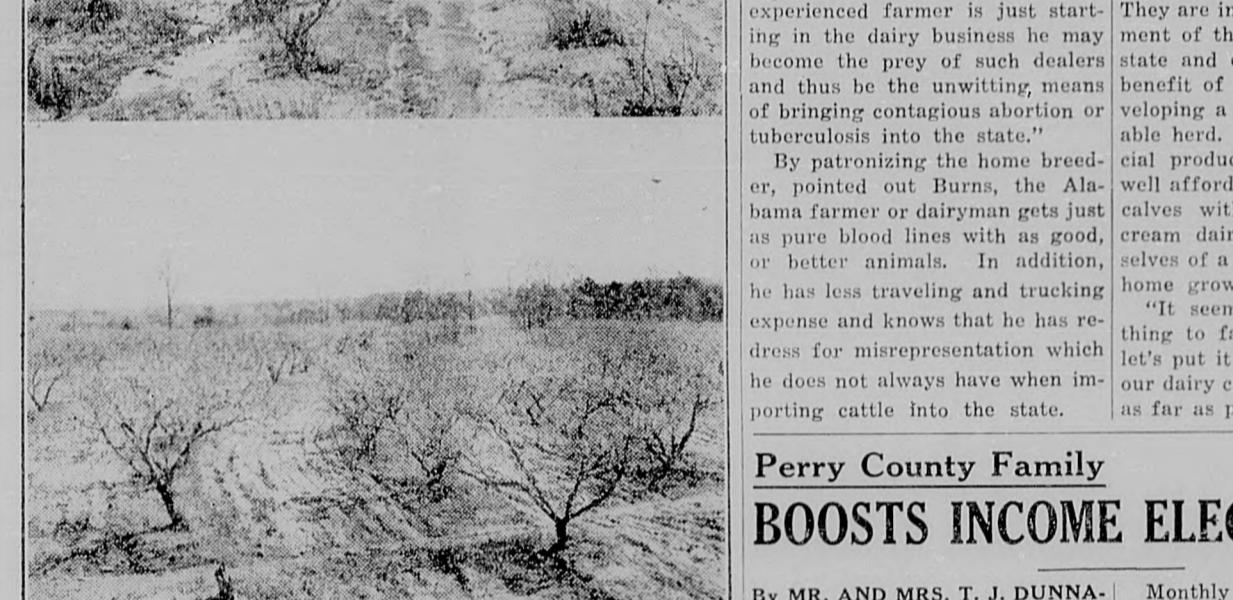
conserved by the farmer to return a profit over a longer period if the trees are well cared for in the contour, Medlock says. Then, after the trees have become too old for profitable production, the farmer will still have a good field for cultivation.

Use Alabama cattle for foundation stock! When the unexperienced buyer goes to the dairy centers of other states, he is doing himself in direct competition with the shrewd and experienced speculators and dairymen who are constantly on the alert to select the best and thus leave for him the cullos.

Third, there are a number of experienced breeders of Jersey cattle who are anxious to have their customers and who are well worth knowing, "Alabama has suffered in the past from the results of the development of contour and terraced systems of cultivation outside the state who have not hesitated to palm off cattle or diseased animals on the unwary," said Mr. Burns. "When an unexperienced farmer is just starting to buy cattle, he may be induced to buy the very worst cattle and thus be the unwitting means of bringing contagions or tuberculosis into the state."

By patronizing the home breeder, pointed out Burns, the Alabama farmer obtains gets just the right kind of cattle with the better animals. In addition, he has less traveling and trucking expense and knows that he has redress for misrepresentation which he does not always have when buying cattle from the state.

"It seems to be the popular thing to favor home industry, so let's put it into practice and keep our dairy cattle money in Alabama as far as possible."



This once-thriving peach orchard (top) has been completely destroyed by erosion. Trees were set in straight rows, disregarding contour of land. On the other hand, the high producing orchard at bottom shows the result of planting and cultivating on the contour. Not only does this practice prevent the loss of fertile soil—it prolongs the productive life of the trees.

In the past, most orchardists in Alabama have generally selected good orchard sites, but in their endeavor to make the orchard look attractive and productive, Medlock says, they have usually laid out their orchards by the square system. They have set the trees in straight rows, at each corner of a square, with the orchard to contour of the hillside.

Many orchards can be seen today that were planted in this manner on good sites, but which have been abandoned after 10 or 12 years because they have become unprofitable. Many of the trees have died. The orchards have been cultivated up and down the slopes and in many cases gullies have formed between each row of trees.

As a result, erosion has removed the fertile orchard soil and destroyed the orchard site of its fertility. The growth of the trees

contour planting and contour erosion will not only retard erosion, but will also aid in conserving moisture and plant growth.

Mr. Burns adds, "In the contour, they have usually laid out their orchards by the square system. They have set the trees in straight rows, at each corner of a square, with the orchard to contour of the hillside."

Further information about the proper planting and care of orchards can be obtained from county agents or from the Department of Horticulture at Auburn, Medlock adds.

Ordinary "store" cheese, grated and mixed with salad dressing, mustard, onion juice, or other seasonings, makes a nourishing and inexpensive sandwich spread.

USE CATTLE IN THIS STATE

For Foundation Stock, Says Dairyman; They're Purebred and Fine for This Purpose

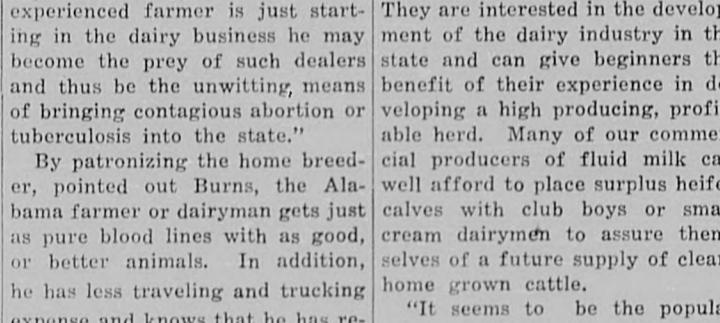
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Farm Reminders For February

By J. B. WILSON
Agricultural Engineer

Repair and repaint all machinery.

See if some of the plows need new shares or other repairing. Take after those single and double share plows.

If you have a tractor, see if it needs any work, new sparkplugs, gaskets, cleaning, or oiling.

See about the cultivators—they may need repair, new spindles and bushings for which you can buy.

Check the sweeps and points and get them sharpened and in good condition for efficient cultivation of crops.

Get rust and other dirt off the plow plates with a wire brush, sandpaper, then paint with old motor paint.

See that a shed or building is made available for all machinery, especially harvesting equipment, to keep it out of the damaging weather.

Good pastures furnish the basis of the dairy industry. Ask your county agent about making pastures.

For the average-sized家庭 a hotbed six feet wide and nine feet long is usually large enough. Cold protection in multiples of three feet is sufficient for the average hotbed sash.

The bed should be dug sufficiently deep to allow for one and a half to two feet of manure and four to six inches of top soil.

Corncobs of the hotbed should be started in the two weeks before it is to be used.

Only fresh horse manure should be used in making the bed. Other kinds of manure will not generate enough heat. Before it is placed in the hotbed, it should be piled in the open long enough to allow it to begin heating. After heating begins, the pile should be turned occasionally, bringing the inside of the pile to the outside, and vice versa, to insure an even heating of the whole pile. If any

planting in the state the sample plants must yield on test the year before 75 per cent of the yield of the 10 best lots. If a lot from a given grower produces this yield, then it is authorized to have printed on its label the statement that the seed potatoes in your store are offered for sale. In this state potato growers recognize good quality of the seed potatoes placed on those lots which are known by tests to be high yielding.

Alabama growers receive from only one grower almost all of the seed potatoes planted in the state. Growers from outside states who expect to sell seed potatoes in Alabama may furnish a sample of their seed for testing in Alabama the year before they are to be sold.

Approximately one thousand lots of seed potatoes have been tested at the Gulf Coast Substation during the past three years.

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These differences are too great for any potato grower to overlook the value of the Alabama approval

State Is NOT Growing Enough HOGS

ALABAMA FARMERS DON'T EVEN HAVE ENOUGH PORK FOR OWN NEEDS

By R. S. SUGG
Extension Livestock Specialist

Alabama farmers are not producing sufficient hogs at the present time to supply their home needs. This is indicated by a statement of the state's economic advisor of report from 12,600 farms located in the various sections of the state.

As a result of this study it was shown that only 38.1 per cent of the farms have hogs and that the number less than half had the means of producing a surplus for sale. Mr. Gist further states that a year's supply of meat for the average family, at current prices, would be about \$90.00, while in 1938 the average family's livestock farm and consumed on the farm was only \$23, or about one fourth of the amount needed for meat requirements alone.

In addition to the saving which would result from the purchase of meat needs, swine production offers a means of increasing the cash income and at the same time of building up the soil, provided efficient methods of production are followed. Farmers should expect to get a good margin of profit on the sale of hogs.

Recent Experiments Show HOGGING INCREASES YIELDS



More farms in Alabama had several fine hogs like those pictured above than would be needed for efforts to increase hog production in the state. However, since only 38.1 per cent of farms in the state have hogs, it is evident that more and more attention must be given to hog raising.

Under continuous culture, unfertilized yields of harvested corn and peanuts have declined; yields of grazed peanuts have increased significantly. The average yields for the next two or three years, at the same time, will be over a half of cotton and considerably over a ton of peanuts.

3. Corn yields have been maintained with peanut yields increased, when the crops were grown, in a two-year rotation.

4. In a three-year rotation of cotton, peanuts, and corn, the cotton being fertilized with 600 pounds of 6-8-4 fertilizer, and the corn being unfertilized, yields of all three crops are increased to the same

time that the proper cropping system, build up the land and increase yields per acre.

For growing pigs it has been maintained under continuous culture, when fertilized with 600 pounds per acre, the same

time that the proper cropping system, build up the land and increase yields per acre.

2. Weaned pigs are run on Orlon soybeans from about the middle of April to about the middle of August. One acre per sow should be planted as early as possible, as soon as the spring pigs are weaned, and the fall pigs will be required.

3. Place pigs on Spanish peanuts in August. One acre per sow should be planted in early September, and the fall pigs will be ready for market in September and October.

4. From the Spanish peanuts put pigs on runner peanuts about the first to the middle of September. Three and one-half to five acres of runner peanuts will be required for each sow. The spring litter should be ready for market in December and January.

The fall litters are farrowed on green oats. One acre per sow should be planted in early September.

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Extension Director Says

COTTON INDUSTRY IS SUFFERING FROM ILLS

Many Chronic Ailments Now Attacking Cotton

By P. O. DAVIS
Director, Alabama Extension Service, Auburn, Ala.

At home and abroad the cotton industry is a sick industry. The beginning of its illness and the specific nature of it may be debatable but there is no denial that at present it is both chronic and complicated.

A broad cotton is involved in military wars which always entail considerable expense and frequently work against cotton, in competitive products which are always hammering away at King Cotton's dominion, in tariff struggles which are usually harmful to all farm products, and in increased foreign imports of cotton which has been in process half a century and has gathered momentum in recent years.

At home cotton is afflicted with all the ills mentioned which is due primarily to the fact that millions of people are unable to buy the cotton goods they actually need.

All agreed, too, that cotton growers are entitled to parity income for their cotton. Parity price is now about 15.5 cents per pound and this means that production of cotton is really and under present conditions, or near parity income for cotton as we can prevail in countless homes.

Cotton growers themselves are major victims of this tragedy. A big group they are, but instead of consuming much of it they consume little because their needs and wants are cramped by parity income as we can prevail in countless homes.

This, of course, involves parity payments; and parity payments involve government funds which I believe are better used for other purposes than for cotton.

One of the most important factors in this experiment is the fact that Mr. Smith has a ample supply of home-produced pork. Every member of this enterprise works. Lennie, shown, below, helping in the chores by washing the dishes. Mr. Smith is shown standing in front of the pump house from which a fresh, clean supply is pumped to the house, and washing his hands in the modern bathroom of the house. The fine herd of milk cows, which Mr. Smith is raising to sell, is also pictured below.

Marshall Farm Family Tells Story of Success

Albert T. Smith Has Never Gone in Debt for Anything Except a Modern Water System; Home Has Many Conveniences

By L. O. BRACKEN

Mr. and Mrs. Albert T. Smith, of Albertville, R. 3, have successfully launched their 50-acre farm on Sand Mountain in Marshall County in such a way that they have never gone in debt for anything except for a running water system for their home. (They could have paid cash for the system by selling some of the surplus livestock and planting seed they were holding when the water system was installed.)

At the same time they have improved their farm and farm home, adding modern conveniences such as electric lights, radio, hydro-pneumatic water system, and electric churn.

They are also educating their children in the public schools. Lennie, Leslie, and Willie Joe. In addition the 50-acre farm supports a hired-hand and family.

The Smiths' success has not

been a one-way proposition. The above photos taken on the Smith place show various reasons for this family's success. The nice, white frame house in which the Smiths live is one of the nicest in the neighborhood. The house is well built, and the Smith family has a ample supply of home-produced pork. Every member of this enterprise works. Lennie, shown, below, helping in the chores by washing the dishes. Mr. Smith is shown standing in front of the pump house from which a fresh, clean supply is pumped to the house, and washing his hands in the modern bathroom of the house. The fine herd of milk cows, which Mr. Smith is raising to sell, is also pictured below.

Wilcox Farmer Raises All His FEED

P. F. Strother, merchant farmer and breeder of Standard Charolais cattle, of Camden, Wilcox County, has never had a sack of bought feed in his barn nor purchased a pound of lard or meat during his 40 years of farming.

Obviously, therefore, the cotton farmer can't buy a lot of cotton goods. This is made more impossible by mention of the fact that he must pay for a lot of fertilizer, meat, milk, and eggs for family needs. Against this no intelligent person can raise his voice, and for it every intelligent person must agree.

Again, therefore, I urge every farmer in Alabama to produce this cotton and not to buy cotton goods. This is made more impossible by mention of the fact that he must pay for a lot of fertilizer, meat, milk, and eggs for family needs. Against this no intelligent person can raise his voice, and for it every intelligent person must agree.

In speaking of his unusual success, Mr. Strother says: "I have waked up to the fact that we farmers have to get away from a one cash crop system. In 1938 I had 95 acres of cotton and 12 brood sows. I sold \$321.61 more of pigs than my entire cotton crop. This is sounds unbelievable, but it is true."

"We farmers of the South are facing a better time now than ever before," the Camden farmer continued. "With the government price supports as we have now, we can get a good corn crop, and harvested a good corn crop, we should be able to make money out of hogs and cattle, providing we get the right kind of hogs."

We must deal with conditions as they actually are and not as we have for so long a time thought concerning the fact that under no possible program will cotton in 1939 produce enough income to provide a decent standard of living for all who are engaged in producing it. At the most the total for the cotton will be

undoubtedly bring about greatly increased yields on even the poorest lands. Under such a system, cotton yields are increased to the extent that cotton acreage may be reduced to 10 to 12 acres, and 10 or 12 bales of cotton, 21,170 pounds of peanuts and 370 bushels of corn. This amount of peanuts when grazed should be used and five would produce about 7,000 pounds of hogs. Pigs to graze these peanuts could be produced on pastures.

(Continued on page 8)

"We farmers combine raising cotton and the hog weaner conditions, but we can add to our farm by growing a good hog and cows along with our cotton crop. With proper feed and care we can make a comfortable living for us."

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Mr. Strother, merchant farmer and breeder of Standard Charolais cattle, of Camden, Wilcox County, has never had a sack of bought feed in his barn nor purchased a pound of lard or meat during his 40 years of farming.

Obviously, therefore, the cotton farmer can't buy a lot of cotton goods. This is made more impossible by mention of the fact that he must pay for a lot of fertilizer, meat, milk, and eggs for family needs. Against this no intelligent person can raise his voice, and for it every intelligent person must agree.

In speaking of his unusual success, Mr. Strother says: "I have waked up to the fact that we farmers have to get away from a one cash crop system. In 1938 I had 95 acres of cotton and 12 brood sows. I sold \$321.61 more of pigs than my entire cotton crop. This is sounds unbelievable, but it is true."

"We farmers of the South are facing a better time now than ever before," the Camden farmer continued. "With the government price supports as we have now, we can get a good corn crop, and harvested a good corn crop, we should be able to make money out of hogs and cattle, providing we get the right kind of hogs."

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9 FARM PROBLEMS Need Solution

By A. W. JONES
State AAA Administrator

As the new year gets well underway there are certain problems relating to the situation that Southern farmers are facing which seem to be of increasing and magnitude as to deserve the best thought and the continuing interest of everyone interested in the welfare of the more than 12 million people who live on farms that produce cotton. We would like to call attention to a few of these today.

Problem No. 1. The present cotton situation: We have the largest carryover of Alabama cotton and a small world supply of cotton in all history and an indicated increased carryover on next August 1. We have approximately eleven million bales under government control with an indicated increase to nearly 12 million bales being unable to sell at a price comparable to the loan value.

Problem No. 2. The downward trend of cotton exports: In 1934 Germany and Japan purchased from us more than there is a fourth of the cotton they will apparently buy from us less than a million bales. These and other nations are either producing more of their cotton or following the lead of government that lead them to trade for political and national advantage.

Problem No. 3. High tariff, war debts, and financial policies that make it difficult for us to export cotton to purchase our cotton.

Our time-honored cotton tradition has been to sell six bales abroad and use four at home out of each 10 bales produced. Now we can scarcely sell one abroad for each bale produced at home.

Problem No. 4. A long-time trend in increased foreign production of cotton: For the past 45 years many foreign countries have been trying to produce their own cotton and, in many cases, have greatly increased since the world war as a result of our high tariff referred to above.

Problem No. 5. Increasing use of cotton substitutes: Silk, rayon, and other fibers are daily taking the place of cotton for more and more uses.

Problem No. 6. The increasing number of people on cotton farms: There are more cotton home producing cotton in the South today than there were in 1914, in spite of the unfavorable outlook for cotton production. Each time one old cotton producer retires there are three young farmers to take his place.

Problem No. 7. Poor soil, high production costs, and limited acreage per person. Our close cultivated crops deplete the soil and produce a low yield per acre.

Mr. Jones' answer and production costs are incurred in getting a fair return. The average farm worker in Alabama has only six acres cropland to work compared to 10 for the rest of the country. We cannot, therefore, grow a great many diversified crops that we would like to and could if we had the land available, or fewer people on the land.

Grow plenty of vegetables to insure adequate food supply.

LET'S GROW GARDEN CROPS

(Continued from page 2)

part of the pile is dry, moisture is to allow circulation of air and to admit sunshine.

It is important to water the bed properly in the early morning. The soil should be kept moist, but excessive watering may result in injury to the plants, particularly without sunshine and circulation of air.

When manure is put into the bed and packed down it will at first generate much heat—for example, the seed should not be exposed to the heat.

The important thing in feeding grain to dairy cows is not so much the cost of the grain as it is the pounds of milk the cow produces for each pound of grain consumed.

It can be removed during warm days to allow circulation of air and to admit sunshine.

When heating begins throughout the pile—usually two to four days from the time manure was put to the bed—it should be transferred to the pile and packed firmly and uniformly.

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